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ABSTRACT

Designed to present interesting facts about science and to heighten the curiosity of primary age students, this book contains activities about the natural world and numerous black and white illustrations. The activities focus on animals that can be cared for as pets, both at home and in the classroom. An introductory section contains a song, pet puzzler, and cutouts. A section on large pets and a section on small pets highlight animals such as dogs, cats, gerbils, parakeets, crabs, rabbits, frogs, and chameleons. Emphasis is placed on the proper care of the animals. Directives for the activities are provided in the teacher/parent guide section and include: (1) explanations of the learning activities; (2) an answer key; and (3) suggestions for extended activities. (ML)

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A GOOD APPLE ACTIVITY BOOK FOR PRIMARY GRADES

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YOUNG SCIENTISTS EXPLORE

Animal Friends

BOOK 6 PRIMARY LEVEL

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by Linda Penn Illustrated by Elaine Scott

YOUNG SCIENTISTS EXPLORE

ANIMAL FRIENDS

BOOK 6 - PRIMARY LEVEL

by
LINDA PENN

illustrated by **ELAINE SCOTT**

cover design by **TOM SJOERDSMA**

music by **MARY BETH PENN**

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PREFACE

Fellow Teachers and Parents,

Young children are naturally curious about living things, especially when the object of their curiosity responds to attention. This activity book will focus on animals that can be cared for as pets, both at home and in the classroom. The children will be exposed to pet personalities in a variety of ways, creating meaningful learning experiences.

Pets that may have been taken for granted will spark scientific awareness as the child learns "to talk to the animals" by interpreting body language, discovers special animal body parts and their inherent skills through experimentation, explores pet history in the survival habits of wolves and wild cats, observes and records animal responses to various stimuli. All of this can be accomplished by the child, grades 1-3, with a fun-to-use format that features an "Animal Friends" folder, songs and finger puppets. They will also enjoy looking for the pet mascot Digby Dachshund throughout the book.

The Small Pets section covers animals with proven adaptability in a prepared classroom environment. These pets have been approached in numbered order (one to nine) to reflect ease of care and classroom suitability. Lower numbers indicate an overall better selection, although any of the pets could provide a worthwhile science experience. Check the Teacher/Parent Guide, pp. 30-31, for further practical information on small pets, extending ideas and answer keys. (Note: Goldfish have been omitted from this text because they were already covered in **Young Scientists Explore Air, Land, & Water Life**, book three of series.)

"At home" pets are a definite asset for an animal science unit. Besides using these pets for data on experiments completed at home, it is a good idea to declare Share-a-Pet-for-Science Month. After determining the pet population and availability, secure school and parental permission to have a pet visit the classroom (one or two a day) during the course of the pet unit. Science prize ribbons could be made ahead of time to award each pet and its owner for their participation. Catchy sayings can decorate the awards, i.e., Animal Science Assistant, "I Squealed for Science," (Record-a-Pet, p. 24), or Hamster Hero. When the awards are presented, sing "Animal Friends," parts one and two. The Share-a-Pet approach will generate added participation and enthusiasm. It could also be invaluable for a classroom totally without live pets.

Thank you for taking time to explore **Animal Friends** with the young child. Please don't hesitate to let me know, through Good Apple, if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Linda Penn

Reach out for the hands
of a curious child;
Share living science,
for it opens young eyes
To the wonder and beauty of life.

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Sing a Song of... # "Animal Friends"

(A) (D)

Refrain: Dogs and Cats Cats and Dogs Guinea Pigs Ger- bils Turtles and Frogs

(E) (A) (Final time)

What do you have? You have a pet

(D) (A)

Verse:

A pet's a friend You feed and care for The

(D) (E)

kind of friend You'd say a pray'r for (Refrain)

(E) (A) (E) (A)

(Final time) Please don't for- get Your pet Your pet.

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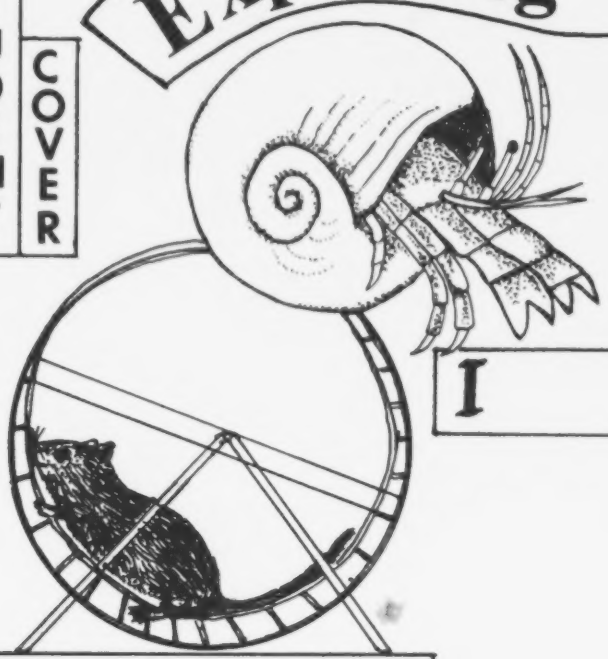
STUDENT COVER

Exploring Animals



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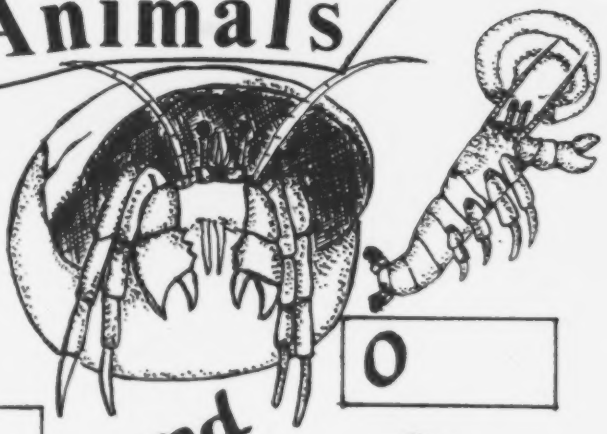


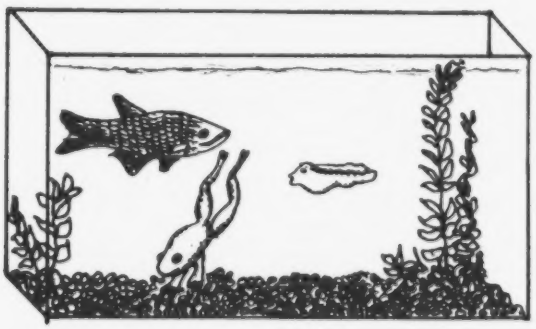
O

and

A

A

R A



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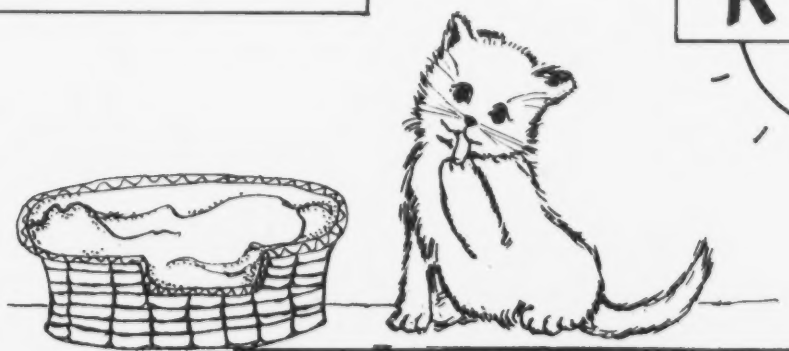


C /S

Meet a Four-Legged Friend...

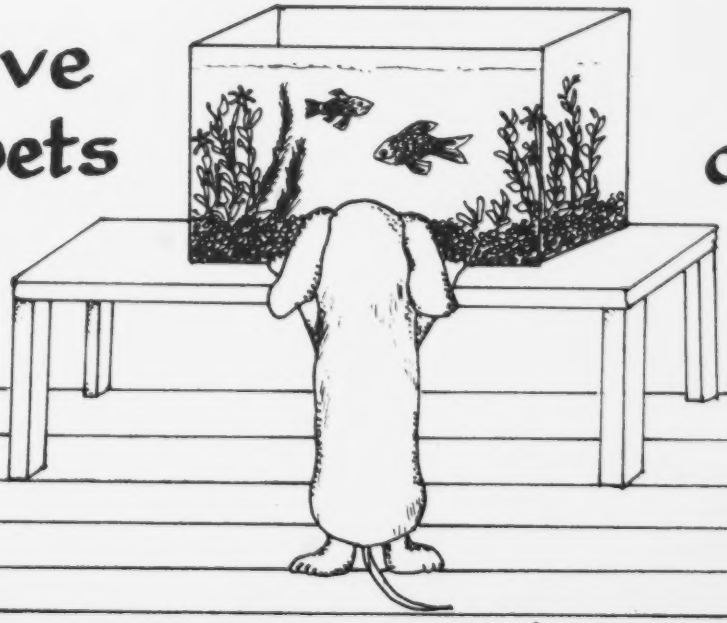
A nice dog named

Digby Dachshund

will be *running* through this book.

He'll help uncover

to give pets a close-up look!



Pet Puzzler and Cover

Cut Outs

Petting

Watching

Round About

Asleep

and Exploring

Out

Cleaning/Sunning

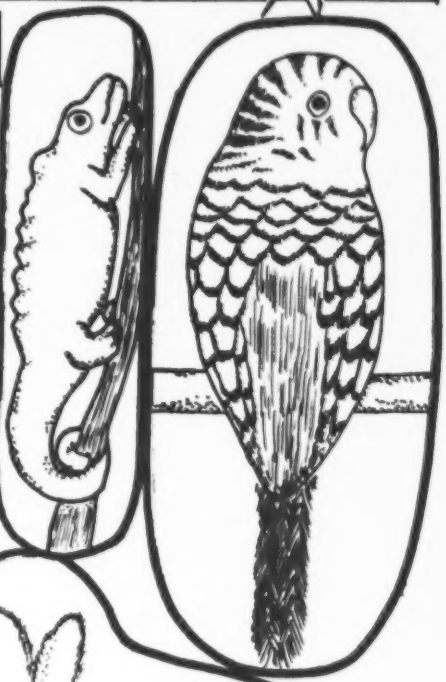
Inside

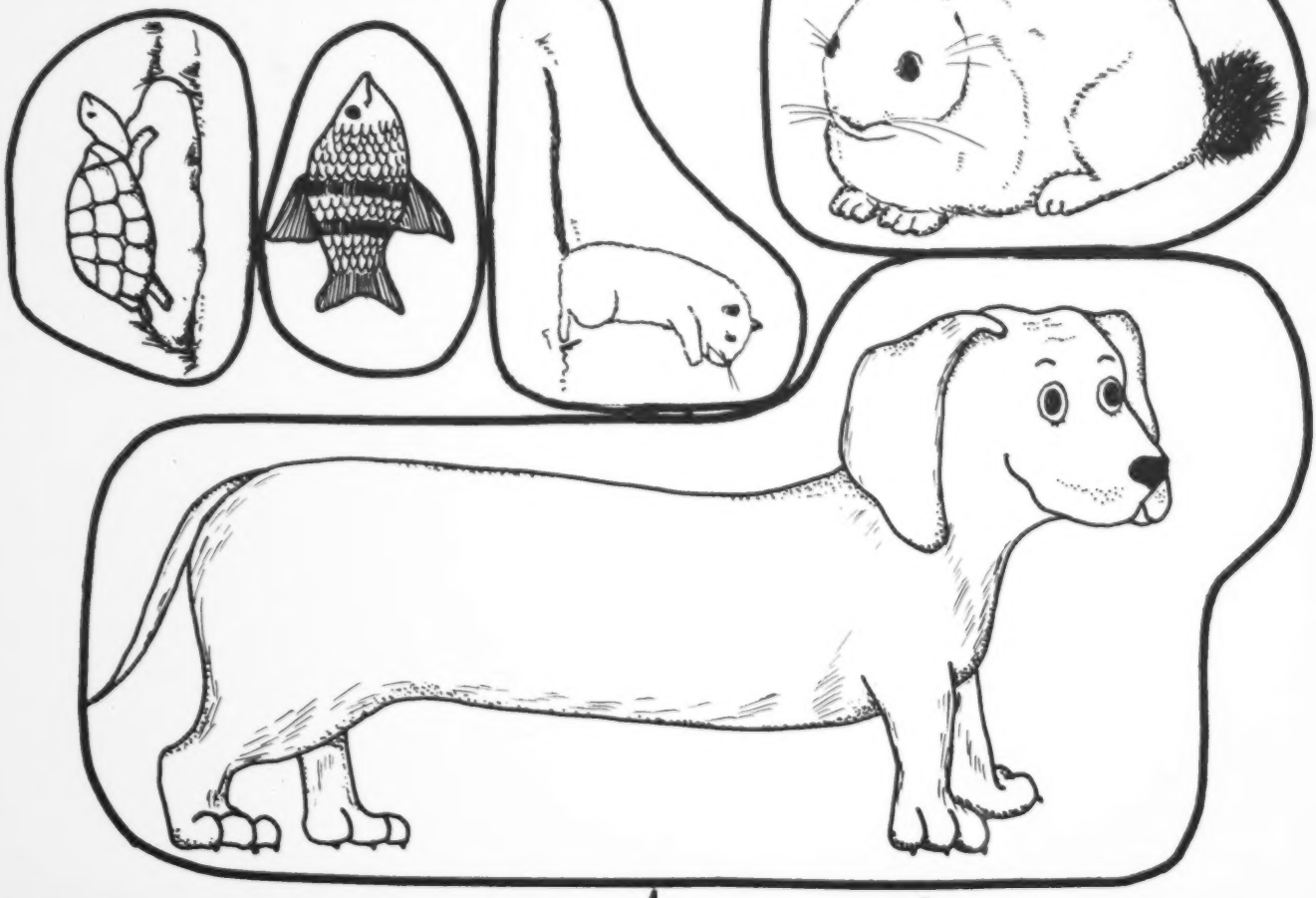
Swimming

Running

Awake

Feeding/Loving

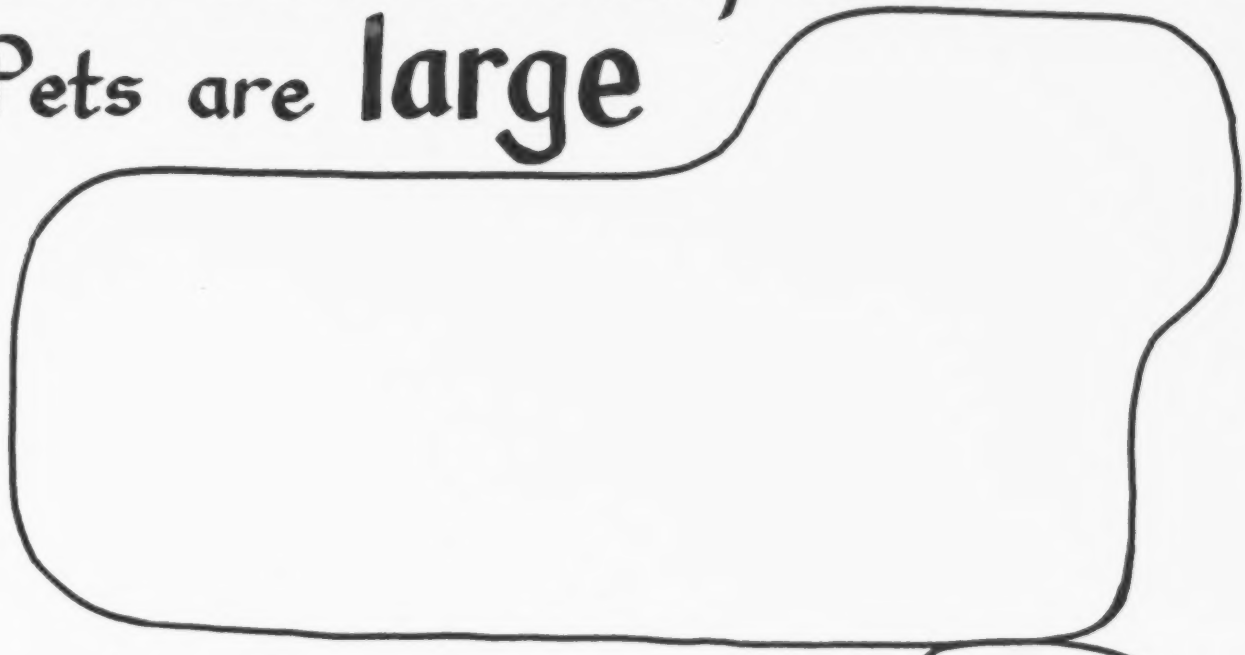




"Pet Puzzlers"

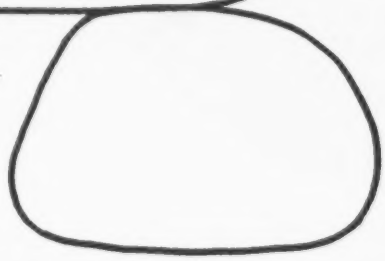
Pets come in many sizes.

Pets are **large**

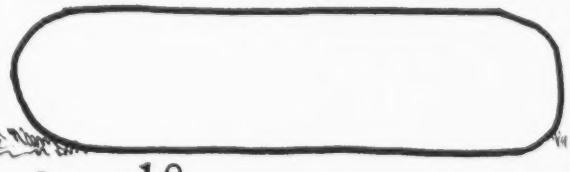


and pets are small.

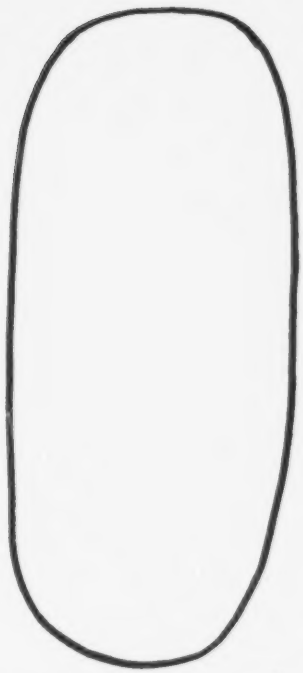
There are pets that fly,



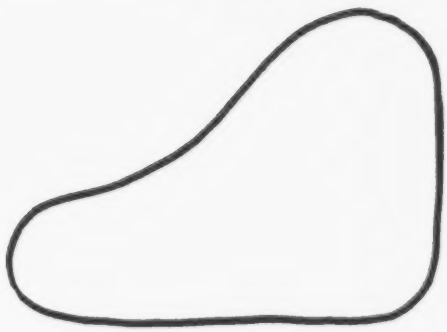
and even pets that crawl.

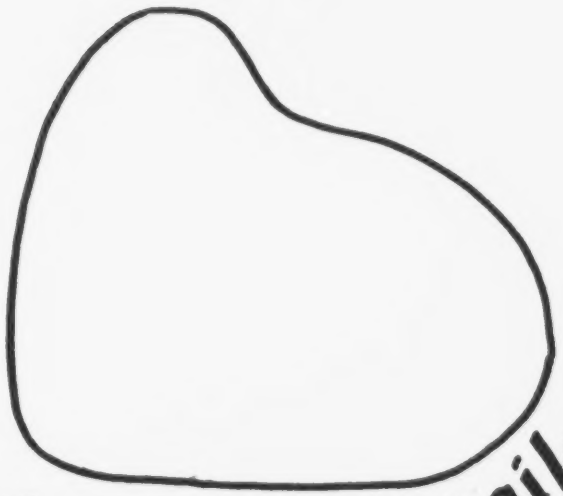


Some pets can grow
fine feathers;
other pets have
fur or scales.



There are long-eared pets,
short-eared pets

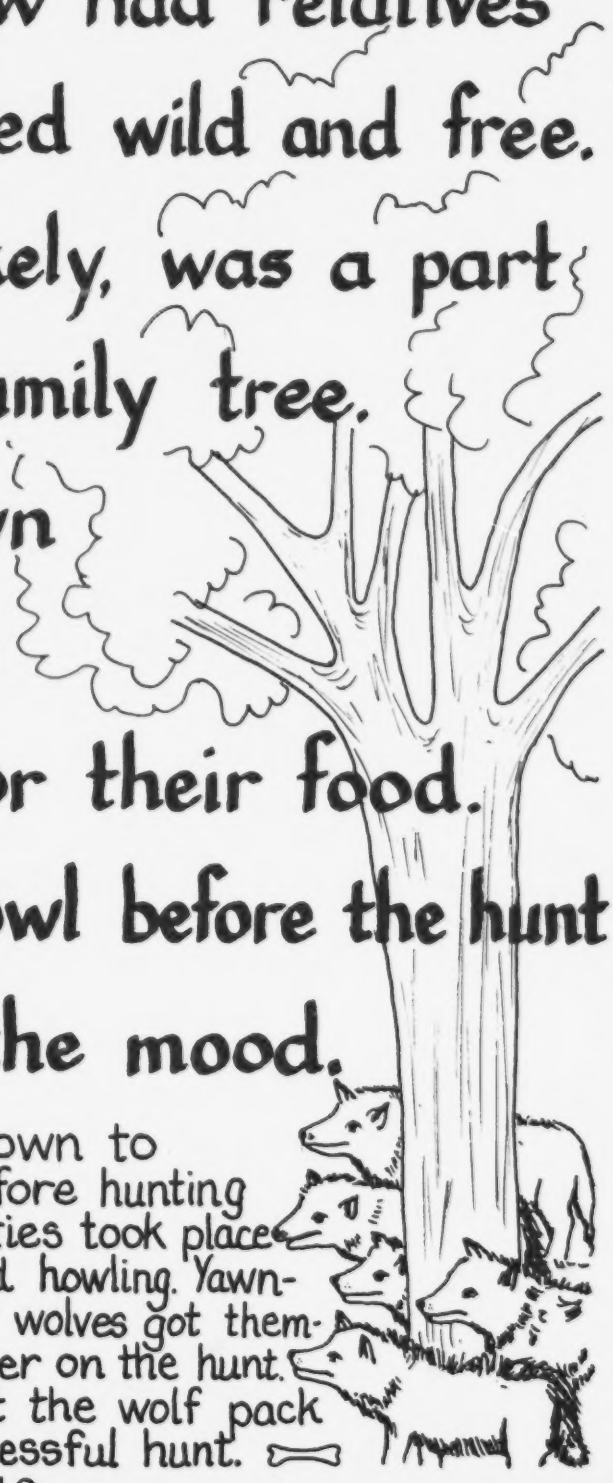




plus long and short pet tails.

A Wolf in the Family

The dogs we know had relatives
that once roamed wild and free.
The wolf, most likely, was a part
of each dog's family tree.
Wolves were known
to live in packs
and pack-hunt for their food.
They'd yawn or howl before the hunt
to get them in the mood.



Discussion: Wolves were known to gather in groups nightly before hunting for food. Two prehunt activities took place at this time, pack yawning and howling. Yawning at one another was a way wolves got themselves ready to work well together on the hunt. Howling was also used to get the wolf pack in the right mood for a successful hunt.

Experiment Question: Do the yawning and howling habits of the wolf pack still affect the behavior of dogs today?

Procedure I: Try this experiment with a dog you know well (neighbor's or relative's dog) but not a dog living in the same household. Close familiarity causes a dog to pay attention to anything the dog has learned which affects it directly, while generally blocking out all else. Yawn at a dog without covering your mouth. He should yawn back because it is a natural reaction based on the prehunting behavior of the wolf pack.

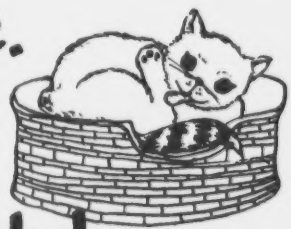
Procedure II: Try to obtain a recording of a high-pitched musical instrument like a violin. Dogs hear high-pitched sounds better than we do. When a dog hears these sounds, he will often respond by howling, just as the wolves did before setting out on their nightly hunts for small animals. (Many of the animals wolves hunted made high-pitched noises.) Have you noticed that high-pitched sounds like sirens or factory and train whistles can also bring about this howling in a dog?

Experiment Question: Will a puppy train more readily if the caring and correcting habits of a mother wolf are used?

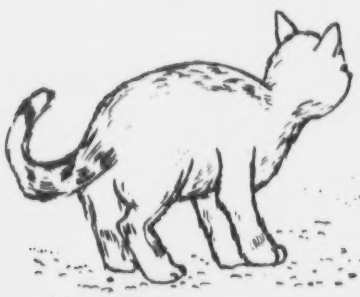
Procedure: Although a dog can be trained at any age, a younger dog will usually respond better. A mother wolf trains her pup by licking its chest to show affection and cuffing its nose with her paw when displeased. The cuffing action usually includes a low growl to get her pup's attention. This training can be imitated by rubbing a puppy's chest when you are pleased and cuffing its nose with your finger when the puppy misbehaves, while saying in a deep voice, "No!" Other approaches to discipline may be tried and the results compared to the wolf's technique.

Catching Up on Cats . . .

About 5000 years ago
wild cats were running free
when some became the relatives
of all pet cats we see.



These first wild cats
were used to catch
the mice
that fed on grain.



Soon prized for grace
and hunting skill,
they earned
their first
pet names.

Built to Last...

The Amazing Cat

These are names of body parts that give the cat great skill. Draw a line where each belongs and color them, if you will.

Ears (dark brown)

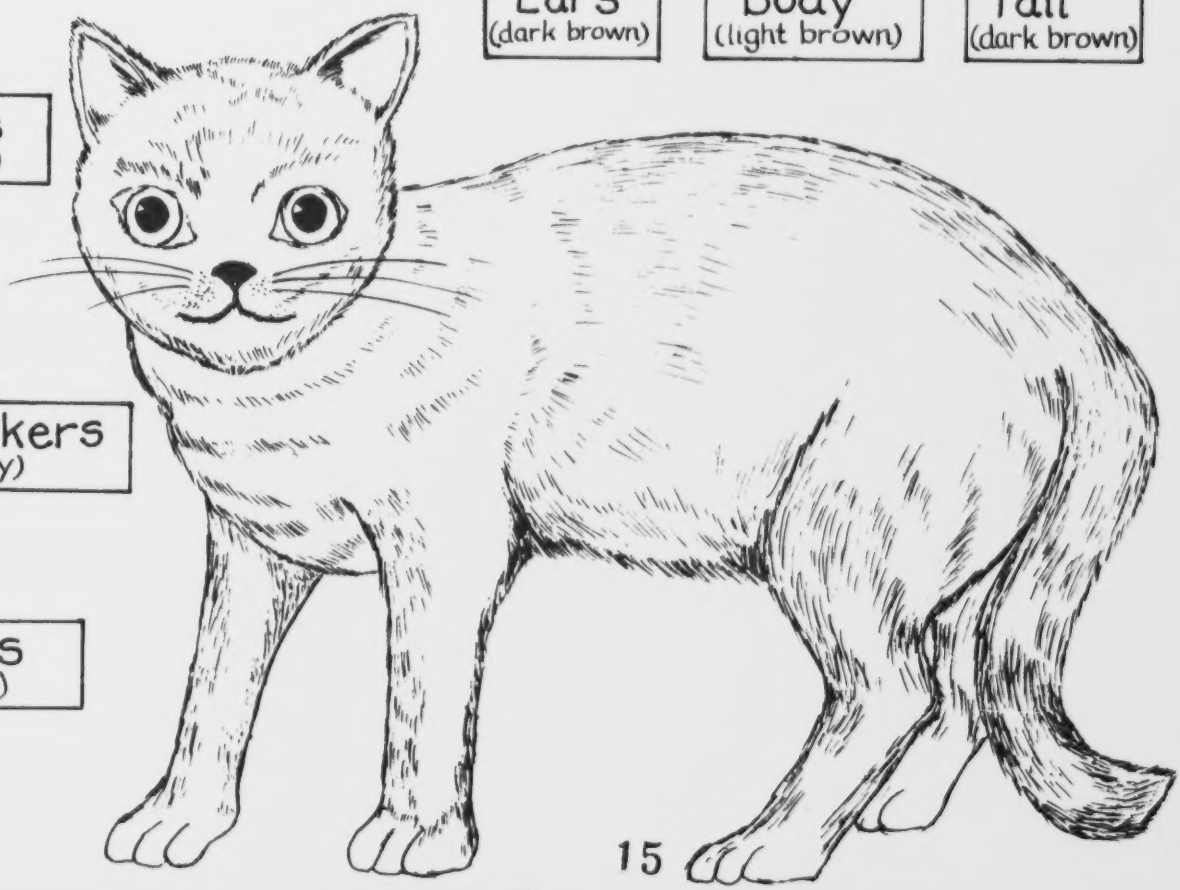
Body (light brown)

Tail (dark brown)

Eyes (green)

Whiskers (grey)

Paws (white)



15

Facts About Cats

Ears

CATS HAVE EXCELLENT HEARING and can easily pick up even the faintest of sounds, especially in the high-frequency range. (Sounds like the squeak of a mouse, its favorite meal.) The cat's marvelous sense of balance is also centered in its ears.

FACT FOLLOW-UP: While a cat is gazing out the window, licking its fur or just napping, make squeaking sounds from a distance to the side or in back of the cat. Watch the cat's "cupped" ears turn in the direction of the sound. After the cat resumes the original activity, try the same thing making a low-sounding noise. Notice the cat's reactions to both high and low sounds. What animals might cause similar reactions? Observe a cat running and walking on a ledge or high fence. Does the cat seem to fear falling? What does this tell you about cats?

Eyes

CATS HAVE VERY KEEN EYESIGHT. The large dark pupil in a cat's eye can change from wide open in dim light to just a slit in bright light.

FACT FOLLOW-UP: Gently hold a pet cat while sitting in a dark room. Shine a small light so you can just see the cat's eyes. Ever so slowly direct the light toward the cat's face and observe the pupil change.

Whiskers

AN ALERT CAT'S WHISKERS ARE VERY SENSITIVE TO TOUCH. Probably the principal reason for this is a cat hunts at night through brush and brambles with wide open eyes, chasing its prey. If a whisker touches a twig, it makes the cat blink automatically, possibly preventing a nasty poke in the eye.

FACT FOLLOW-UP: Try this with a neighbor or friend's cat. Get the cat's attention and then touch a whisker on one side while watching the cat's eyes.

More facts on Cats...

Paws

THE CATS FOUR PAWS ARE EQUIPPED FOR CHANGING, TOO. Each paw has a claw of sharp-curved nails. These nails can be extended for catching prey, climbing or defending the cat from harm. When not needed the claws are covered and unseen. The paws also have soft pads behind each toe. As the cat always walks on its toes, it can move soundlessly when hunting.

FACT FOLLOW-UP: Tie a ball of yarn, a crumpled ball of paper or any unbreakable rolling object to a long string. Pull the object along jerkily near a friendly cat. You should now witness how a cat's changeable paws help it to hunt and catch food, like mice. If the object makes any noise while it is pulled along, the cat's first reaction will be the "stalk."

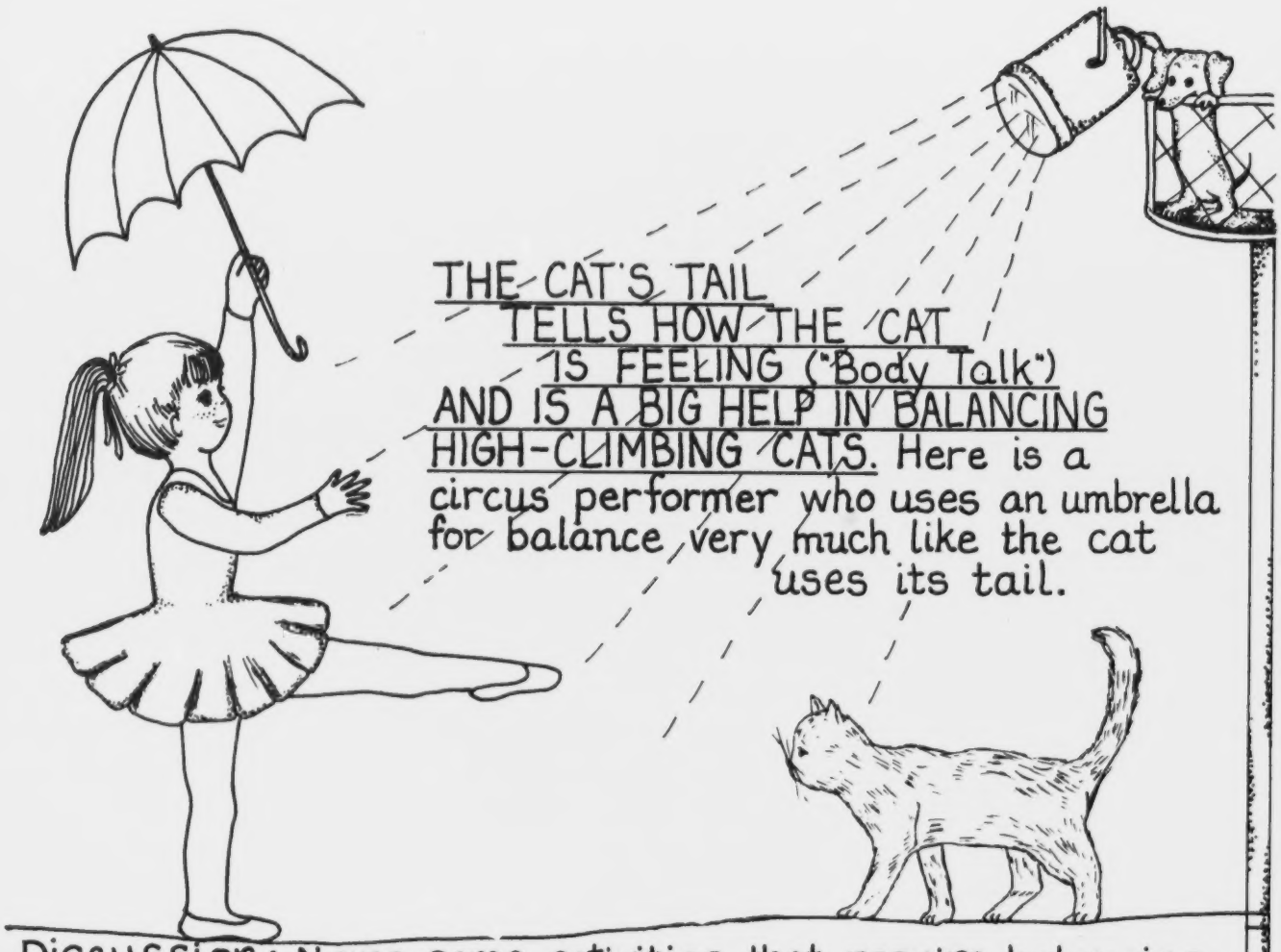
#1 When a cat "stalks," it crouches down and moves quietly toward the object on its soft, padded paws. The "stalk" is followed by

#2. the "pounce," when the cat jumps toward the object landing with its back legs first. The claws will be extended on its front paws to grab the object.

#3. Finally, the cat will bite or "kill" the object.

HERE'S A CAT HUNTING A TOY WIND-UP MOUSE. CAN YOU NUMBER AND LABEL THE THREE HUNTING STEPS:

Even the HAIRY FUR COAT OF A CAT ADDS TO ITS STRENGTH AND HEALTH. A cat will regularly lick its coat and paws clean with its rough tongue. This licking not only gives the cat a shiny clean coat, it also provides a vitamin the cat needs. Vitamin D is present in the oil on a cat's hair when the cat has spent time sitting in the sun, as sunlight activates the vitamin. Do you know cats that like to sit in the sun? ...lick their fur?

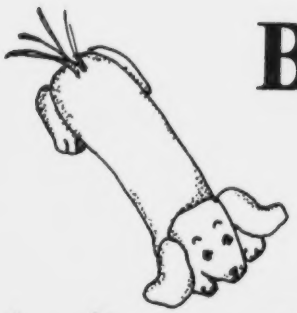


THE CAT'S TAIL TELLS HOW THE CAT IS FEELING ("Body Talk") AND IS A BIG HELP IN BALANCING HIGH-CLIMBING CATS. Here is a circus performer who uses an umbrella for balance very much like the cat uses its tail.

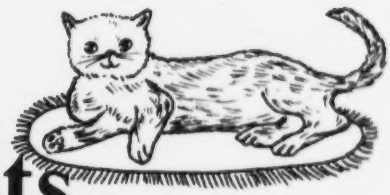
Discussion: Name some activities that require balancing. What other objects could be used to aid balance?

Pet Pointers:

Sick dogs and cats act droopy.
Some have noses 'warm' and wet.
Should they have problems eating,
it's time to call the vet.
(A Veterinarian (Vet-er-i-NAR-ee-on) is a doctor that cares for animals.)



Body Talk with Dogs and Cats



When I'm feeling happy
my tail will usually tell;
I will wag it rapidly,
my ears perk up as well.
But when I'm feeling angry,
my ears are down and back.
Just the way both ears might look
on an angry cat.

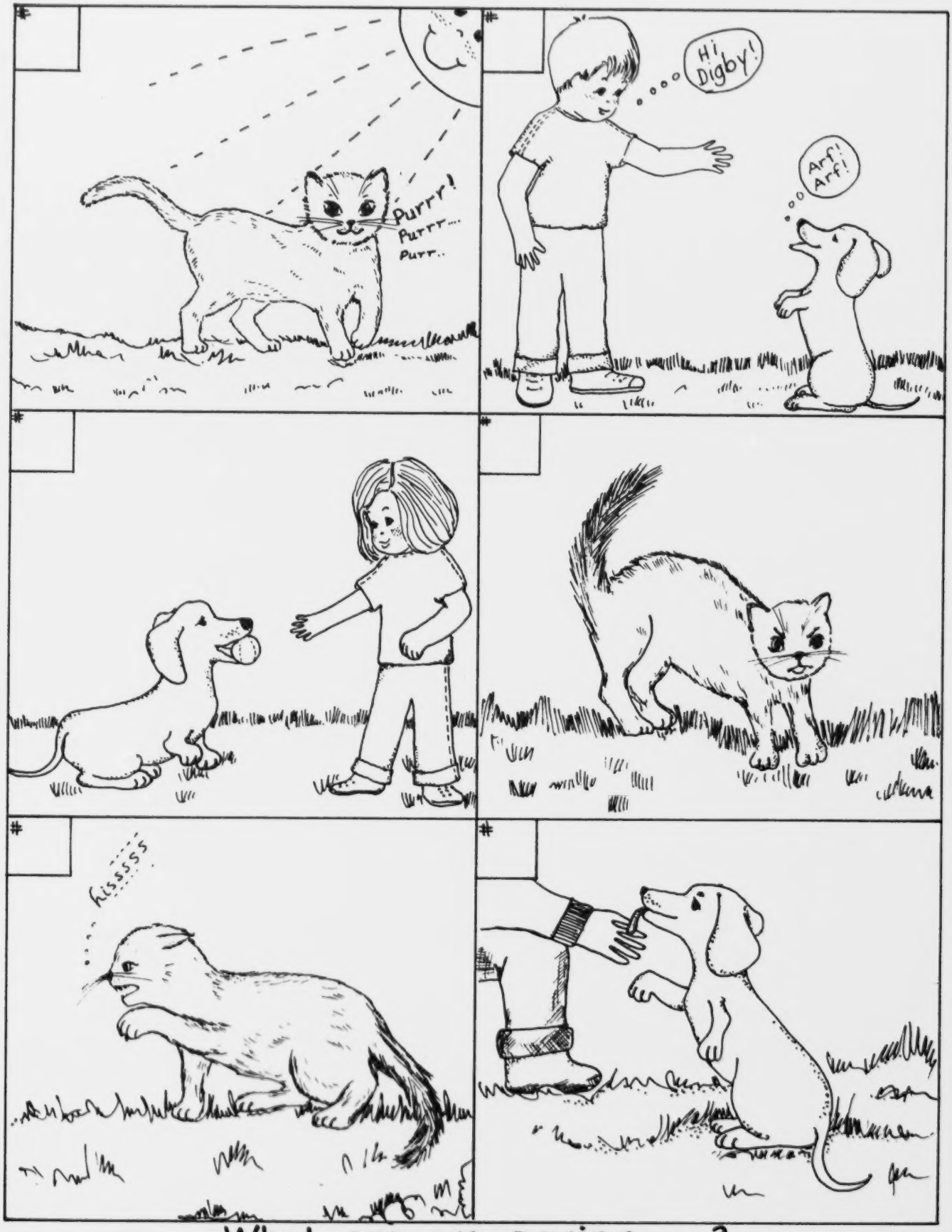
Now angry dogs will have wide eyes,
their tails are dropped or arched.
The hair stands out upon their necks.
These dogs will growl
and bark.

Some angry cats
get wide-eyed, too,
and often they will hiss.
Their backs and hair
may stick straight up
until they look like this.

A happy cat gently waves its tail
and has narrow oval eyes.
Each pointed ear
will stand up straight
while it softly purrs inside.

Many times a dog or cat
will mimic human ways –
like picking up
a ball or toy
when it wants
to play!

Locate the picture that best fits the animal "body talk."



What are we saying....?

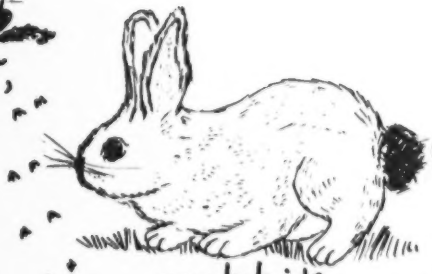
17

Classroom Critters...

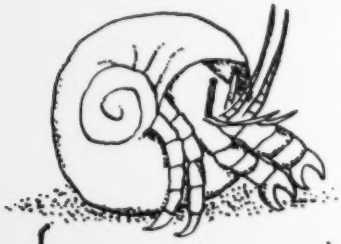
Now that you've met dogs and cats-
LARGE, stay-at-home-type pets,
let's explore the smaller ones ~
the kind a classroom gets.

Some classrooms will have guinea pigs,

a hamster,

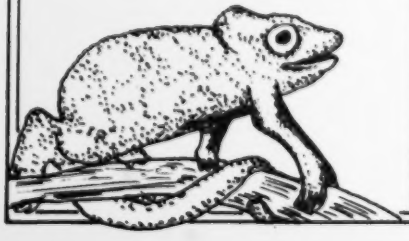
 rabbit,

gerbils

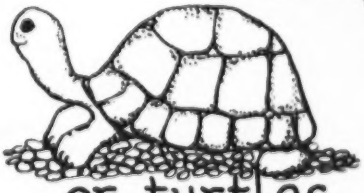
 hermit crabs,

a parrakeet,

chameleons,



frogs,

 or turtles.

Pick-a-Pet
(Classroom Qualifiers)

Gerbils Cute, Clean, & Curious
Tiny but terrific pets,
they are active day and night.
Long back legs help gerbils jump,
while short front feet
help hold food tight.

Note: Because of their jumping ability, a gerbil cage should have a cover. Gerbils are prohibited as pets in states where escaped breeding adults could present a threat to agricultural crops.

Hamsters, too, are small and clean
but sleep most of the day.

They fill their cheeks
with grain and seeds
then hide the food away.

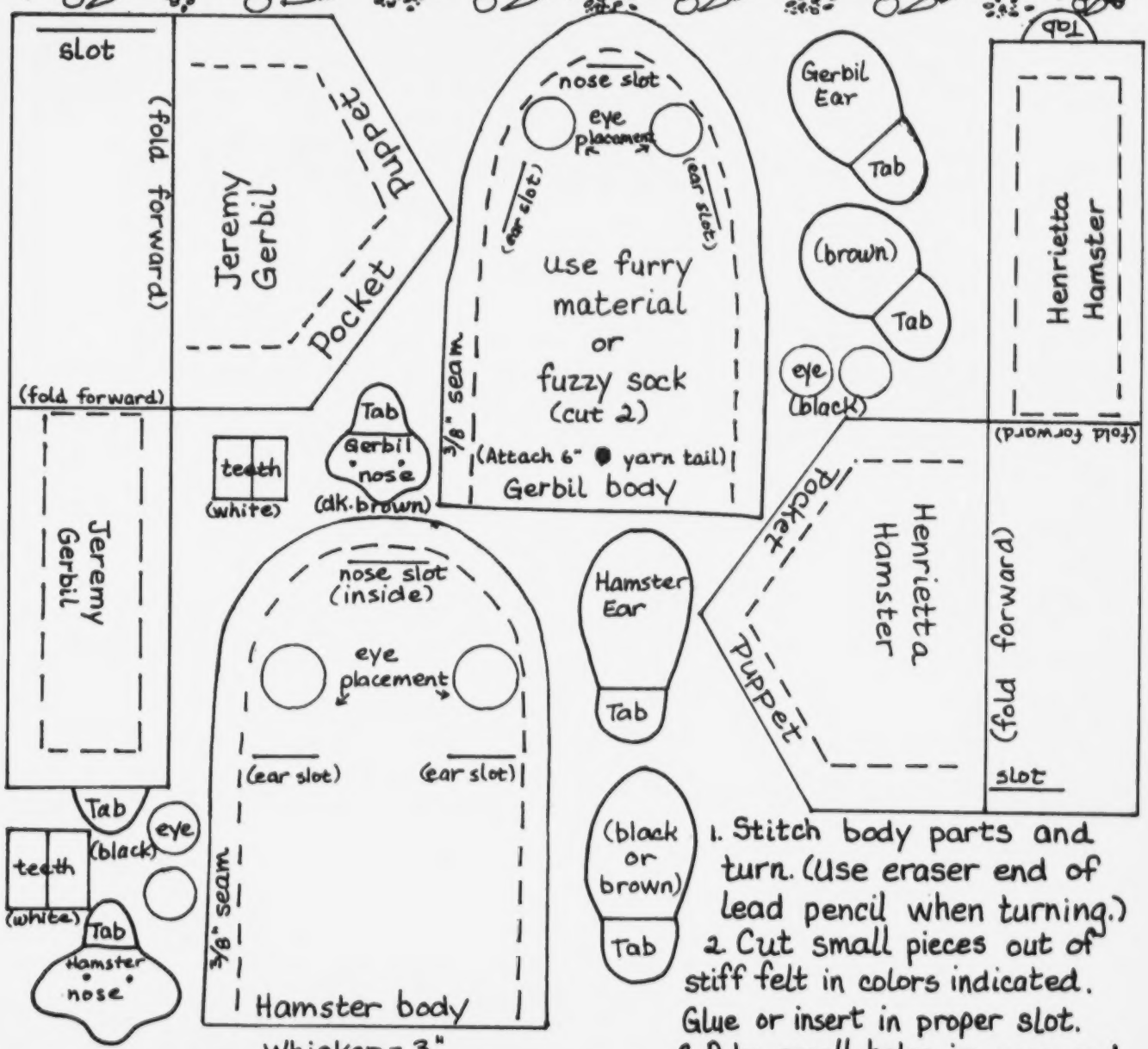
* Discussion: The eyes of night-active animals like hamsters and gerbils are specially equipped to see better in darkness because they are able to reflect any available light.

* Procedure: In a dimly lit room, direct a flashlight toward the eyes of a hamster, gerbil or other night-active animal, like a cat. Using a mirror and flashlight, look at your own eye in a darkened room. How does the reflective part of the animal's eye compare to the human eye?

Pick-a-"Pocket Puppet"

Pet Play: 1. Gerbils and hamsters are hesitant to climb down from even the slightest height. After they are tame enough to handle, let one ride in a pocket and take a walking tour around the room. The curious little head will keep poking out of the pocket to see the sights ~ a perfect time to take pet pictures, too.

2. Here's how to make "pocket pet" finger puppets so you can put on a play starring Jeremy Gerbil and Henrietta Hamster....



Whisker = 3"

Cut 3" whiskers from stiff carpet thread, fishing line, etc.

1. Stitch body parts and turn. (Use eraser end of lead pencil when turning.)
2. Cut small pieces out of stiff felt in colors indicated. Glue or insert in proper slot.
3. Poke small holes in nose and thread through several whiskers with wide-eyed sewing needle.

Pick-a-Pet

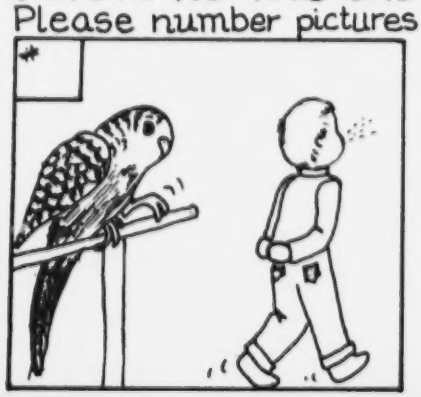
(Classroom Qualifiers Continued)

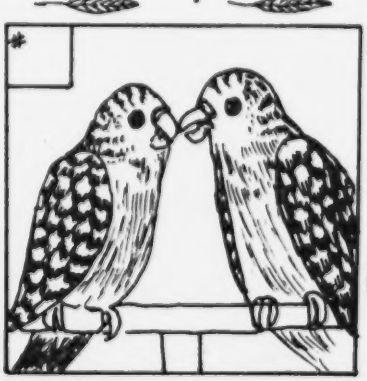
Parrakeet (Small, parrot-like bird-Budgerigar)

A calm, contented Budgie makes an ideal classroom pet so finger train while very young and keep flight feathers clipped.

Bird Body Talk

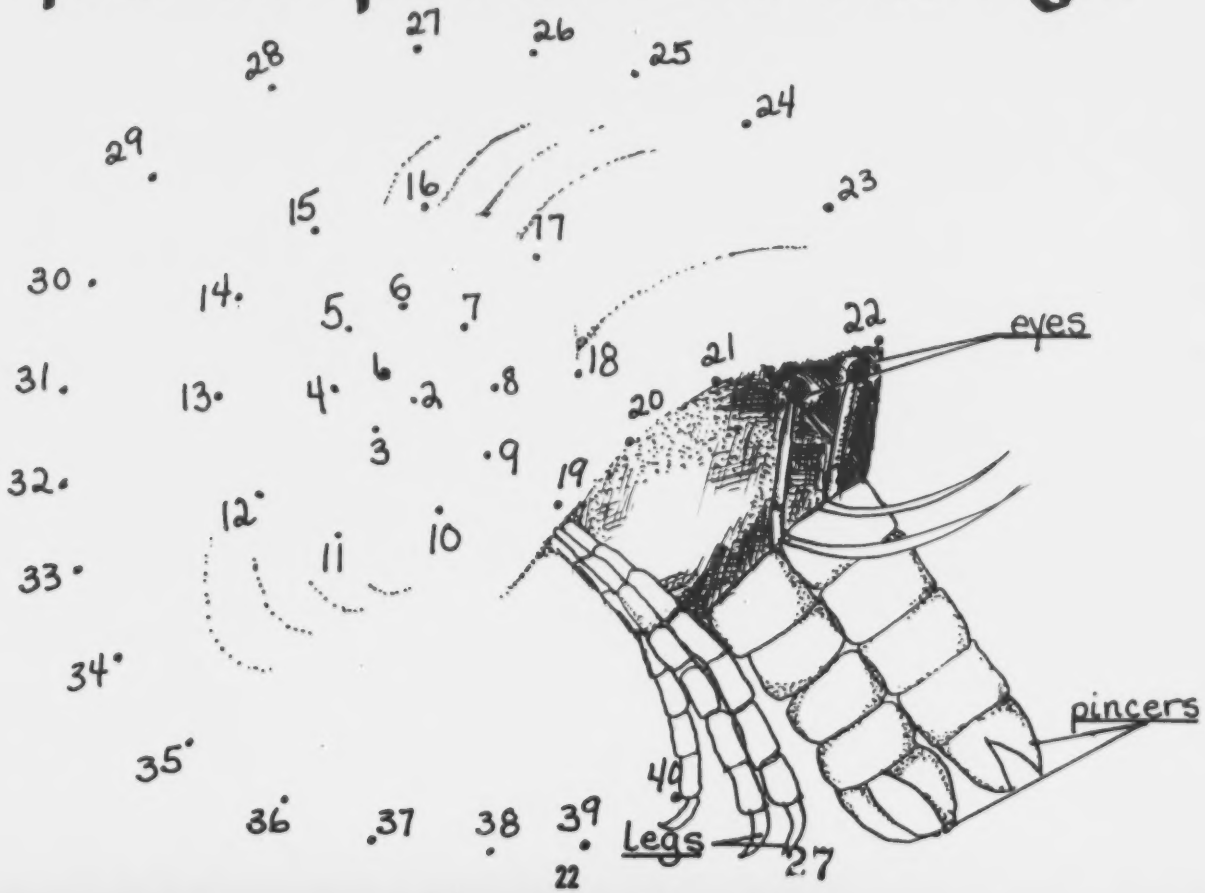
The following pictures ways of saying: (*1.) I like you! (*2.) I'm nervous and bored and (*3.) I love noisy toys! Please number pictures correctly.



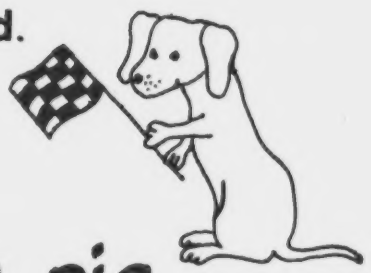


House the Hermit Crab

Hermit Crab An easy-care, unusual pet
that lives in a borrowed shell.~
A hermit eats most anything,
and in school will work out well.
The eyes are found on two long stalks.
The hermit loves to climb on twigs.
Its body's soft and has blue blood
plus two pincers and ten legs.

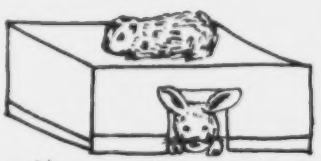


Pick-a-Pet, cont'd.



A rabbit or a guinea pig could be a classroom pet but requires more space and caring time to stay healthy and well-kept.

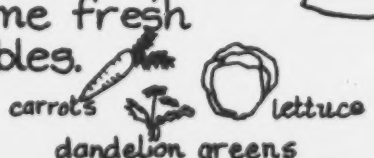
☑ 2'x2'x4' hutch — ball bearing water bottle — straw bedding — (up off ground) — catching tray or papers



☑ Cardboard carton for sleeping and/or perch.

☑ Unpainted piece of hardwood for keeping front teeth ground down.

☑ Heavy crockery food dish plus some fresh vegetables.



☑

Dried Balanced Food

☑

Dried Balanced Food

Record-a-Pet

Discussion: The guinea pig's noise-making ability ranges from an oinking squeal when hungry, to a rattling purr when affectionately scratched behind its ears.

Procedure: Record the guinea pig's noise response on the following chart:

	Whistle	Honk	Oink	Snort	Purr
I'm hungry!					
That feels good! (scratching behind ears)					
I'm frightened!					
I'm angry!					
Other?					

Discussion: A rabbit will move its ears singly or together when listening to different sounds coming from various directions.

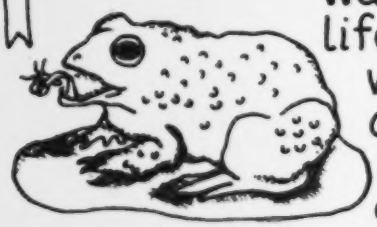
Procedure: Try making high and low animal sounds while standing on all sides of a rabbit. Record the ear position observed on the following chart:

	both ears up	right ear up left ear down	left ear up right ear down	both ears down
High sounds (cat, screeching bird)	High	High	High	High
From in front				
From in back				
From right side				
From left side				
Low sounds (Growl, Barking Dog)	Low	Low	Low	Low
Front				
Back				
Right side				
Left side				

Plus(+) and Minus(-) Pets

These are pluses and munuses that you are going to find with "Pet Picks" for the classroom numbers seven, eight and nine.

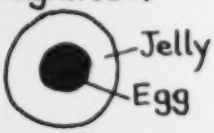
#7 Frog



Plus (+)

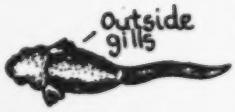
Ideal for watching life cycle with a complete change of form- metamorphosis (met-a-MOR-fa-sis)

(magnified)



Spring frog eggs are laid in bunches in ponds. Toad eggs are laid in long jellylike strings

and can be found in ponds, in the water that accumulates on swimming pool covers, window wells, etc.



Keep about ten to twelve eggs in an aquarium, large plastic bag or water container. Use chlorine-free water (approx 2qts). Will hatch into a tadpole in a week to ten days. Aerate water by pouring in a fresh cup daily. Change water when cloudy. Feed pinch of cornmeal once a day.

Minus (-)

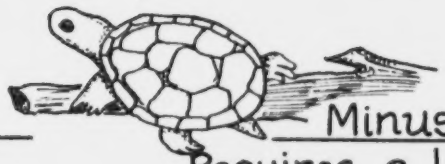
A short-term pet which should be released in a pond soon after completing metamorphosis. This is necessary for frog to learn how to catch its own live insect food.

In about 14 days outside gills will grow into inside gills.

Back legs grow first in about six weeks.

In about eight or nine weeks front legs grow from near gill holes. Provide with rock to climb on because underwater gills are changing to air-breathing lungs. Froglet is now living on food in tail and will not eat until able to eat live insects.

Turtle



Plus (+)

An interesting animal, a turtle can eat a variety of easily provided food (i.e., small bits of lean beef, small earthworms, mealworms, a couple fresh-shelled peas, pieces of carrot, lettuce and small pieces of fruit).

Minus (–)

Requires a land and water environment (vivarium). Usually likes to eat its food in water, so water dish must be cleaned often. Turtles can carry the disease salmonella (harmful to humans), so care must be taken to wash hands after handling.

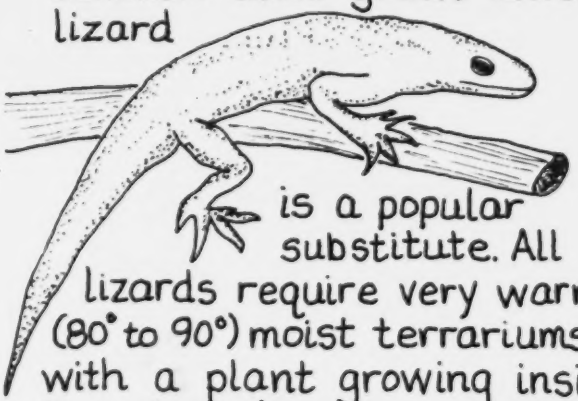
Chameleon

Plus (+)

If you are lucky enough to obtain a true chameleon, you will have one of the most interesting lizards living today. The chameleon can stripe, spot, and change its skin color to a variety of shades in 90 seconds. It has a prehensile (gripping) tail for holding on to tree branches while "zapping" flying insects with a lightning-quick tongue. The chameleon's two unusual eyes can look in different directions at the same time.

Minus (–)

The true chameleon is not often found for sale. The common little green anole lizard

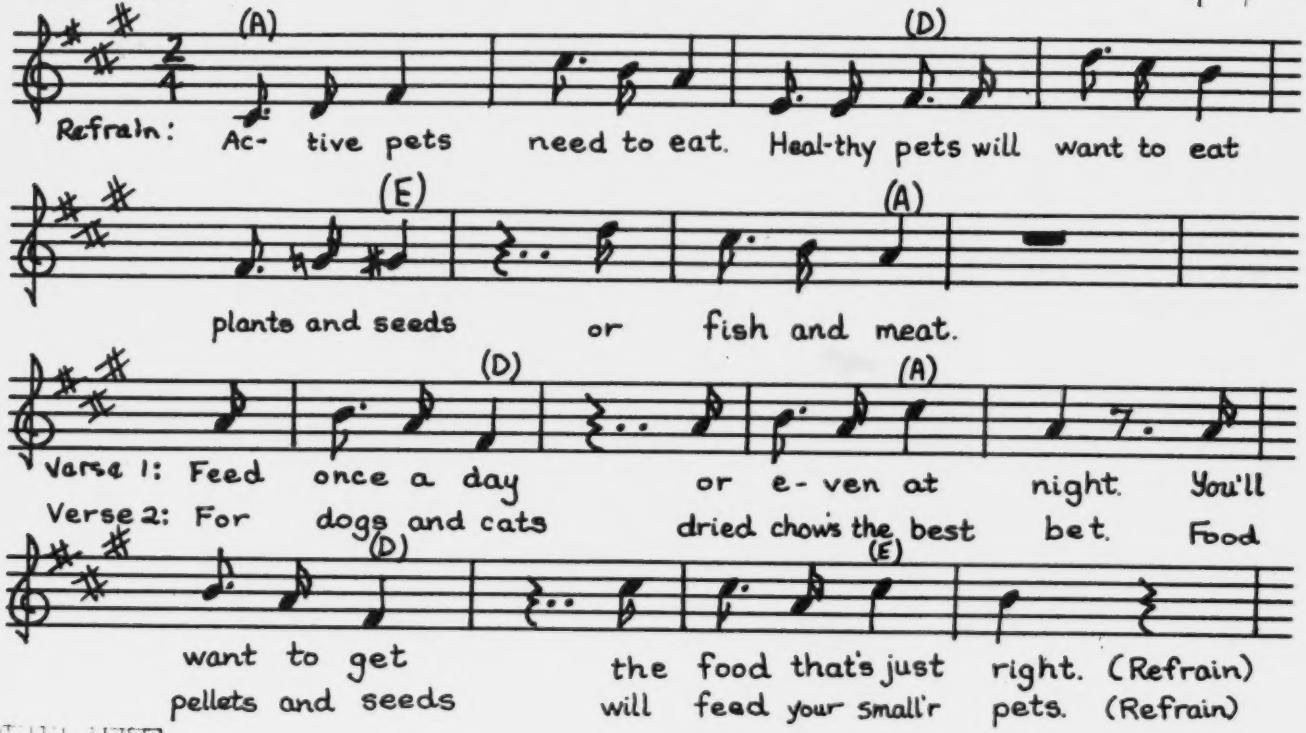


is a popular substitute. All lizards require very warm (80° to 90°) moist terrariums with a plant growing inside. The plant leaves must be sprinkled with water to give the lizard a drink.

Pet Prints: Allow a turtle, frog or chameleon to move across an ink pad onto a white sheet of paper. The resulting prints can be preserved when dry, by covering with clear con-Tact paper.

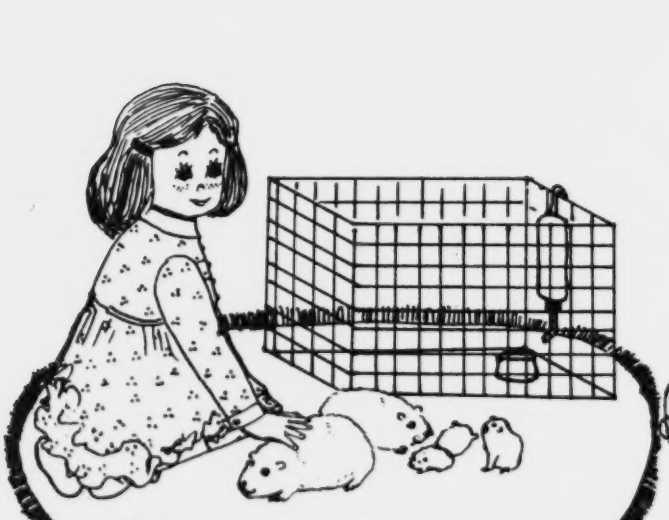
Caring for...

"Animal Friends"


(A)
(D)
Refrain: Ac- tive pets need to eat. Heal-thy pets will want to eat
(E)
(A)
plants and seeds or fish and meat.
(D)
(A)
Verse 1: Feed once a day or e- ven at night. You'll
Verse 2: For dogs and cats dried chows the best bet. Food
(D)
(E)
want to get the food that's just right. (Refrain)
pellets and seeds will feed your small'r pets. (Refrain)

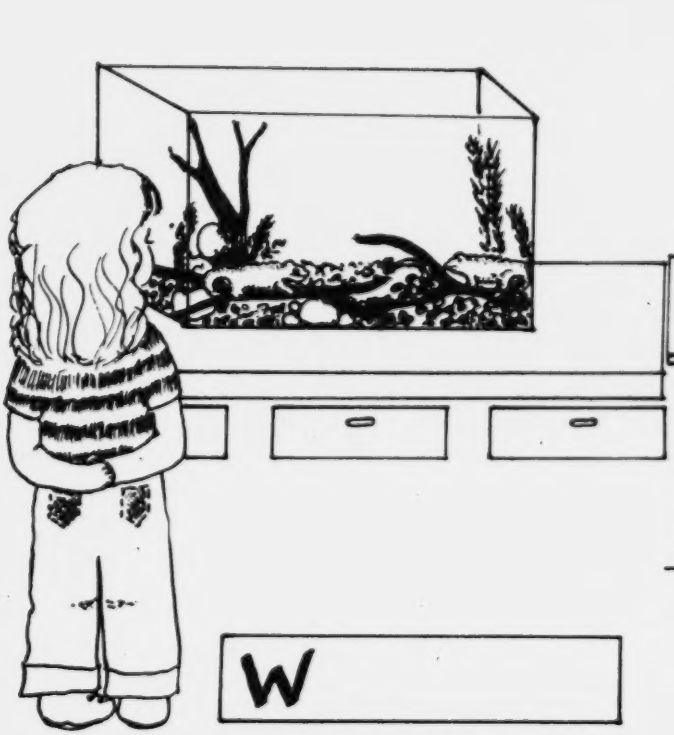
More Animals for...

BACK COVER



P

F /L



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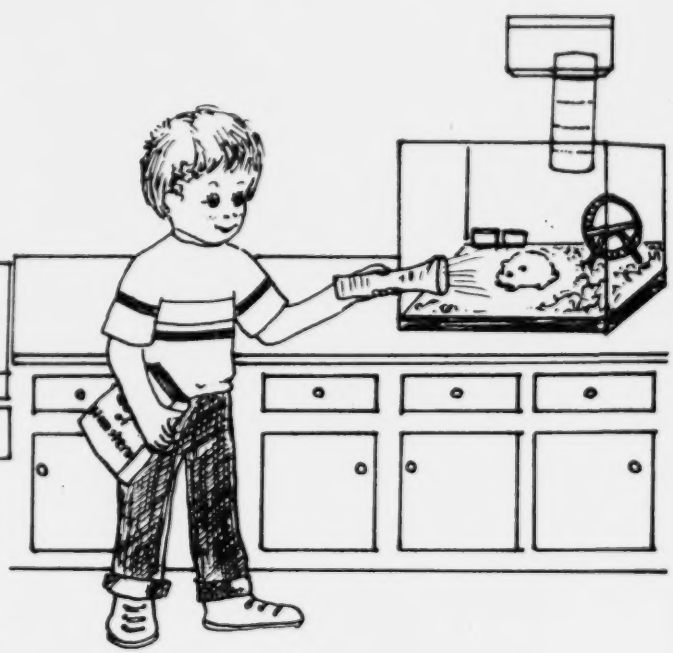

E

The Pet Food Test

Can you count the different kinds of food each animal likes to eat and write the answer in the circle by its food dish?

Digby

Guinea Pigs

Budgie

Worms

Lettuce

Cabbage

Turtles

Rabbit

Chunk Meat

Tuna

Parakeet Seed

"Grass"

Gerbil

Cat Chow

Hamster

Dried Rabbit Pellets

Guinea Pig Pellets

peas

Kitty-cat

Hermit Crabs

Pet Food Project: Chart the answers by animal and food type. Keep the chart in your pet book for future reference. (See Guide, back cover, for details)

Don't forget all pets need fresh water!

34

TEACHER/PARENT GUIDE

A POTPOURRI OF PETS (pp. 1-6 and p. 28)

LEARNING ACTIVITIES: The song, "Animal Friends," will set the mood, as these first pages recognize animals often kept as pets at home or in the classroom. The illustrations portray movement, habits, size and body covering to further describe the animals selected. Digby Dachshund, a "pet mascot" for the book, is introduced on the third page.

The labels on page 4 are to be cut out. This will provide the children with descriptive answers for book covers found on pages 2 and 28. After the labels are glued in place, these front and back covers may be tape bound to become a folder for holding the child's "Animal Friends" activity sheets. The "Pet Puzzler" animal pictures should also be cut out at this time and glued in the correct spaces on pages 5-6.

Answer Key: (Student Cover, p.2) Exploring Animals **Inside** and **Out, Round About, Asleep, Awake, Swimming, Running, Cleaning/Sunning** (Back Cover, p.28) More Animals for . . . **Petting, Feeding/Loving, Watching, and Exploring**
"Pet Puzzlers" (pp. 5-6) Dog, Turtle, Fish, Chameleon, Parrakeet, Hamster, Rabbit

LARGE PETS (pp. 7-17)

LEARNING ACTIVITIES: It is interesting to discover that dogs and cats maintain some of the characteristic actions of their wild ancestors. Dogs were originally tamed to help hunt game (animals needed for food). To this day, a dog gives signs of reacting to other animals and people like its ancestor, the wolf, would have behaved as a member of a wolf pack (pages 7-8). A cat, on the other hand, manages to care for itself and does not need a group to survive. A cat possesses great body skills as did its ancestor, the wild cat (pages 11-13).

Both animals use body language to let others know how they are feeling. People, too, often use their bodies to say something without ever speaking. Recall times the children have seen someone "body talk" (i.e., jumping up and down, "I'm excited!" or stomping a foot, "I'm angry!")

Answer Key: Hunting Cat, p.12 #1, The Stalk;#3, The Kill; #2, The Pounce. Discussion Question, p.13, riding a two-wheel bike or unicycle, walking a balance beam, gymnastics, swimming, etc. Other objects used for balance: bike handlebars, two arms, a crossbar. p.17 Row one: #3, #5 Row two: #6, #1 Row three: #4, #2

EXTENDING ACTIVITIES: (A) Take a classroom "Pet Survey" to determine children able to conduct dog or cat experiments, pages 8, 11, 12. Then assign Science Reporters to inform the class of the results of each experiment. (B) Suggest writing stories with the title, "The Adventures of Super Cat." Each could tell of a day in the life of an alley cat as it uses special body skills for survival. When the stories are read to the class, they can try to name the particular body parts that aided in Super Cat's adventures. (C) Cats and dogs sometimes eat grass or the leaves of houseplants. This is because, as meat eaters in the wild, their food would have included undigested grass and grains in the stomachs of small plant-eating animals. It is actually necessary for cats and dogs to occasionally eat grass, not as a food but to help clean out the body parts that digest food. To prevent a pet eating houseplant leaves, plant grass seed in an aluminum pie pan. Keep it moistened with water and growing in a sunny spot where a pet dog or cat can find it, if its need for grass arises.

SMALL PETS (pp. 18-26)

LEARNING ACTIVITIES: These animals are presented in a definite order as an indication of their adaptability for classroom use. Gerbils (#1) and hamsters (#2) are nocturnal or night-active and are able to see well even in very dim light. Their eyes are specially equipped with reflective tissue called tapetum (ta-PEE-tum). The tissue behind the human eye, on the other hand, absorbs light which results in our poor night vision. Anytime a beam of light catches the eyes of a nocturnal animal at night, the eyes seem to glow, almost like colored bike reflectors. This is not true of the human eye, of course, because it lacks reflective tissue. (Experiment, p.19) Note: Gerbils live amicably together but have new litters regularly if females are kept with males. The larger hamster female will attack a male hamster it does not know well, but if tolerated, will bear a litter every few weeks. The male must be kept separate once babies are born.

The parrakeet (Budgie) is our third pick. It is quite clean and can make an excellent classroom pet. When a budgie preens (cleans) another bird with its beak, this is a sign of affection. A parrakeet will sit on a favorite person's shoulder and preen the hairs on his neck to say, "I like you!" If it paces on its perch, it is nervous or bored and should have something to do like playing with a favorite toy, the noisier the better.

Answer Key: Bird Body Talk, p.21 (#2), (#3) and (#1)

The hermit crab (#4) has interesting habits—enjoys climbing and sorting empty snail shells for a possible home. It is not a fussy eater and feeds on almost anything.

Pick #5, the tailless, fan-eared guinea pig, and #6, the lovable, hugable rabbit, are rather large but still possible classroom pets. The long-haired guinea pig requires grooming while the short-haired guinea pig does not. Rabbit hair is soft and extremely petable, but quite often causes an itchy nose or other allergic reaction in people, especially when the animal is shedding. The Record-a-Pet project (page 24) will make for some interesting observations if the children have access to either of these animals.

Although a short-term pet, Pick #7 (page 25), provides an opportunity to observe the complete metamorphosis of a frog and is well worth the trouble. Turtles, #8 (page 26), are acceptable in the classroom if care is taken to keep their living space as clean as possible. They must be provided with some sunlight or an ultraviolet heat lamp for periods of sunbathing. HAND WASHING AFTER HANDLING IS A MUST! The chameleon, #9 (page 26), is one of the most fascinating, unusual animals that can be kept as a pet. However, not only are they difficult to obtain, but they must be fed live insects in a very warm and moist terrarium environment. If all of these conditions can be met, #9 would be a first "pet pick" everytime!

THE PET FOOD TEST (p. 29)

Answer Key:

(✓) see below	dog	(✓) turtle	guinea pig	gerbil	(✓) parrakeet	hamster	(✓) rabbit	cat	hermit crab
carrots			x	x		x	x		x
sunflower seeds			x	x	x	x			
worms		x							x
lettuce/cabbage		x	x	x	x	x	x		x
chunk meat	x	x						x	x
apple		x	x	x	x	x	x		x
canned/fresh fish		x						x	x
parrakeet seed			x		x				
cat/dog chow	*x							*x	x
peas		x	x	x					x
pellets, rabbit/guinea pig			*x				*x		
grass	x		x	x		x	x	x	x

*Best for basic diet

(✓) needs calcium i.e., eggshells

(✓) needs cuttlebone from pet store

(✓) add salt block

EXTENDING ACTIVITY: Suggest children set up a Pet Feeding Chart similar to the one above to keep in their folders for future reference.

FOR A FREE CATALOG WRITE: Good Apple, Inc., Box 299, Carthage, IL 62321

GA 454

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